understanding of the problems presented is arrived at. Then in concise but clearly understandable fashion, it moves to the specifics of treatment. Each feature of the face is discussed individually. Methods of repair of traumatized eyelids, nasal lacerations, specific injuries of the ear, etc. are simply but amply diagrammed and excellently illustrated by before and after photographs. In orderly fashion, it proceeds from the simplest of soft tissue injuries to the most complex of the facial fractures, always with definitive treatment of specific trauma clearly indicated by diagrams, x-rays and photographs. The illustrations throughout the book are excellent and will be a great help to the reader in understanding the clinical and surgical treatment of any injury of the face. Time proven, most widely accepted methods of treatment for specific injuries which are most likely to produce the best end results functionally and cosmetically are discussed, diagrammed and beautifully illustrated.

E. Horace Klabunde, M.D.

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THE BIOCHEMISTRY OF POLIOMYELITIS VIRUSES —A Synopsis of Poliomyelitis Infection and Research— By Ernest Kovacs, former Research Fellow, University of Toronto. A Pergamon Press Book, distributed by The Macmillan Company, New York, 1964. 269 pages, $10.00.

With the exception of cancer no disease has been studied more intensively and exhaustively and over a longer period of time than poliomyelitis. The publications of the National Foundation indicate that at least 25,000 original articles on the subject have been published, of which perhaps a third or even more deal with laboratory research. Despite the near-extinction of the disease itself in America and Europe, research goes on apace, delving deeper and deeper into the basic biological features and problems of poliomyelitis, which in many ways is a paradigm of animal virus infections in general.

The present monograph by Ernest Kovacs of the University of Budapest, formerly research fellow at the University of Toronto, is the 21st in a series of monographs on pure and applied biology appearing under the general title of "Modern Trends in Physiological Sciences" edited by Alexander and Z. M. Bacq and published by the Pergamon Press. It may be accepted as an authoritative review of what has been discovered up to the present time on a subject of increasing complexity, together with discussions of what remains to be investigated. Aimed mainly at specialists in virology it also contains a great deal of information that will intrigue the reader with some but lesser preparation in the field. The main chapter headings may be cited: the biological, biochemical and epidemiological aspects of poliomyelitis in man and animals; experimental poliomyelitis; biochemical data on poliovirus; biochemistry of animal-adapted poliomyelitis infection, in vivo; the general biology, biochemistry and pathology of experimental poliomyelitis infection in animals; the host cells in general; cytological and biological effects of poliomyelitis virus on cells in culture; biochemistry of poliovirus infection in cells in culture; change in the physiology of cells during poliovirus infection, in vitro; the role of heredity; the epidemiology and immunology of poliomyelitis infection; facts and speculations on the biosynthesis of the poliovirus, a working hypothesis of the author; the biochemical concept of poliomyelitis infection; recent developments in poliomyelitis research.

It is quite impossible, as well as unnecessary, in a brief review, to recapitulate the enormous mass of facts and theory that compose this authoritative volume. One striking phenomenon, discovered by the author may be selected for mention: the presence of masses of virus in crystals within leucocytes of an infected mouse, demonstrated by electron microscopy (magnification: ×44,380). Kovacs regards the leucocyte as the, or a, means of virus transport in the blood in poliomyelitis.

There are 1,094 carefully selected references. The index leaves something to be desired.

The printers have done an excellent job; there is fine type face making reading a pleasure; glossy paper brings out details clearly in the graphs and photographs; and the binding is attractive.

Libraries of medical schools and other research institutions will find this a most useful addition to their shelves.

Harold K. Faber, M.D.

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PRACTICAL PAEDIATRICS—Dr. Don Hilson, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B. Chir. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H., Consultant Paediatrician to the Oldham & District Hospitals, Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospitals, Oldham School Medical Service and Post-Graduate Clinical Tutor, University of Manchester. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1964. 462 pages, $12.75.

With so many excellent and thorough textbooks on pediatrics already available it is difficult to find a purpose for this one. There is insufficient information in many areas to help the physician in making a diagnosis. It is difficult to understand how, as stated on page 417, the fact that the first letters of streptomycin, tetracycline, oxytetracline, novobiocin and erythromycin spells "stone" will help anybody. In the introduction the author quotes an interesting "old adage," "that the birds one hears on the rooftops are more likely to be sparrows than canaries." The author hopes that the book will be a practical guide on "how to recognize the common problems for what they are." Students of pediatrics would do better to study and refer to a more complete text.

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EMERGENCY TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT—Third Edition—Thomas Flint, Jr., M.D., Associate Physician, Kaiser Foundation Rehabilitation Center, Vallejo. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1964. 686 pages, $8.75.

This is the third edition of an extremely useful pocket book covering all of the concepts of emergency care.

Concise and complete emergency treatment of each specific condition is outlined in alphabetical order. There is a relatively large section covering specific poisons. There is no cross reference between household nomenclature and chemical names. More detailed guides to poison cases are found in other volumes dedicated to this emergency problem only.

This small manual is so detailed and complete that the physician would need to use it repeatedly in order to become familiar with all of its ramifications. It appears that nothing has been left unsaid about true common emergencies in practice.

One interesting section of the manual covers such items as the contents of the emergency bag, fluid replacement, resuscitation procedures, and simple laboratory tests in emergency cases. The last section of the book covers medical-legal procedures such as what steps to take in abandonment, release of responsibility, permits and consents, proper disposal of remains and lastly, an appendix containing important conversion tables.

All in all, the manual is small in size, contains 686 pages and is complete. It would be a useful book to carry in the glove compartment of the automobile or in the medical bag.

Frank W. Norman, M.D.